UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/689
9 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with paragraph 13 of UNSC resolution 917 (1994), the U.S. would like to report to the Secretary-General on the steps taken to implement the measures contained in resolution 917 (1994) and earlier resolutions. While the measures imposed by resolution 917 (1994) were largely already in effect under United States law, President Clinton has signed a Presidential Proclamation and two Executive Orders to ensure full implementation of resolution 917 (1994).*

Presidential Proclamation 6685 of 7 May 1994, entitled "Suspension of Entry of Haitians Barred from U.S. by UN Security Council Resolution 917 or Who Seek to Impede the Return of Democracy in Haiti", prohibits the entry into the U.S. of all officers of the Haitian military and their immediate families, the major participants in the coup d'état of 1991 and their immediate families, and those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military and their immediate families. The proclamation further suspends the entry of aliens who formulate, implement or benefit from policies that impede the progress of the negotiations designed to restore constitutional government to Haiti and their immediate families.

Executive Order 12914 of 7 May 1994, entitled "Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Haiti", prohibits the granting of permission to aircraft originating in or destined for Haiti, other than regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights or flights approved by the Sanctions Committee, to take off from or land in the U.S. This Executive Order also orders that all funds and financial resources of the targeted individuals in the United States are blocked, in accordance with paragraph 4 of UNSC resolution 917 (1994).

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* The text of the Presidential Proclamation and two Executive Orders may be consulted in room S-3545.

Executive Order 12917 of 21 May 1994, entitled "Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Haiti", prohibits the import from and export to Haiti of any goods, the transshipment of goods originating in Haiti, and any dealing of U.S. persons or U.S.-registered vessels and aircraft in any goods originating in Haiti, but provides exceptions for medicines, medical supplies and certain foodstuffs. Copies of these documents are provided herewith.

The United States is also a leading participant in the multinational maritime interception operation enforcing sanctions in accordance with paragraph 10 of UNSC resolution 917 (1994).

(Signed) Edward W. GNEHM Jr.
Ambassador

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S/1994/690
9 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a copy of two notes verbales, with attachments, dated 22 April 1994, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 22 April 1994 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message, in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships and helicopters positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft and/or have taken photographs and film of Islamic Republic of Iran oil platforms on the following dates and times:

1. On 20 October 1993, at 0925 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2825 and E5030 warned an Iranian helicopter, whose position was N2825 and E5030.

2. On 20 December 1993, at 1455 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2917 and E4925 warned an Iranian helicopter belonging to the Iranian National Oil Company.

3. On 1 January 1994, at 1505 hours, a United States P3C airplane, number NF-22, took photographs of an Iranian battleship around the area of the Abuzar platform.

4. On 3 January 1994, the United States frigate named McClusky, number FFG-41, at the position of N2914 and E4920, was recognized and a helicopter from the same frigate filmed the Abuzar and Pasargad oil platforms.

5. On 4 January 1994, at 1020 hours, a United States helicopter of the SHO2 type filmed the Abuzar and Pasargad oil regions.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States of America.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 22 April 1994 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message, in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the Department of State and that our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships and helicopters positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling helicopters on the following dates and times:

A. Warnings by United States warships

1. On 6 December 1993, at 1150 hours, United States warship number 973, at the position of N2842 and E4915, warned an Iranian helicopter, whose position was N2852 and E4918.

2. On 4 January 1994, at 1020 hours, a United States warship of the SH2 kind, at the position of N2917 and E4929, filmed the Abuzar and Pasargad oil platforms.

3. On 22 January 1994, at 1510 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2905 and E5000 warned an Iranian helicopter belonging to the Iranian National Oil Company, whose position was N2855 and E5005.

4. On 5 February 1994, at 1033 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2837 and E5000 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling helicopter, whose position was N2847 and E5025.

B. Interceptions by United States helicopters

1. On 22 December 1993, at 1205 hours, one armed United States marine helicopter intercepted an Iranian helicopter, whose position was N2850 and E4905.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States of America.

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S/1994/691
9 June 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a note verbale, dated 1 June 1994, addressed to you by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, concerning the situation in Rwanda.

In this note, the Government of Rwanda, while expressing regret that the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) is obstinately pursuing its logic of war with massive support from Uganda, urgently appeals to the Security Council to take the action necessary to bring about a cessation of hostilities and to compel Uganda to withdraw the men and the arms it has supplied to RPF.

In this connection, the Government of Rwanda requests that its complaint concerning the aggression committed by Uganda against Rwanda, which was the subject of its letter of 16 May 1994 (see S/1994/586), be considered at the earliest possible opportunity in order to restore peace in Rwanda and avert a conflagration in the subregion.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Damascène BIZIMANA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 1 June 1994 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Rwandese Republic presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to draw his attention to the following.

1. The Government of Rwanda welcomes the strengthening of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and the expansion of its mandate pursuant to Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994.

The Government of Rwanda regrets, however, that the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), obstinately pursuing its logic of war with massive support from Uganda, persists in violating paragraph 1 of section A of the above-mentioned resolution.

By opting to pursue its war of aggression against Rwanda through its proxy, RPF, Uganda is preventing the deployment of the strengthened UNAMIR and the performance of the Mission's functions.

The Government of Rwanda urgently appeals to the Security Council to take the action necessary to bring about a cessation of hostilities and to compel Uganda to withdraw the men and the arms it has supplied to RPF.

The Government of Rwanda considers, moreover, that the complaint which it lodged on 16 May 1994 concerning Uganda's aggression should be considered at the earliest possible opportunity in order to restore peace in Rwanda and avert a conflagration in the subregion.

2. In view of the stubborn refusal of RPF to engage in a dialogue with the Government of Rwanda on the establishment of a cease-fire and the settlement of the political problems that have arisen, the Security Council should consider, inter alia, the deployment of a buffer force capable of compelling the parties to desist from the fighting.

3. The Government of Rwanda reiterates its position concerning the embargo which has been imposed against Rwanda while the other party to the conflict continues to enjoy unimpeded access to arms and even troops supplied by its allies, who are accomplices in the aggression against Rwanda.

The Government of Rwanda believes that the embargo imposed against Rwanda in fact encourages the aggressor to seek a military victory and hence to escalate the hostilities and increase the suffering of the population. This is what has happened in Rwanda since the adoption of resolution 918 (1994).

There is therefore an urgent need for an embargo against the aggressor rather than against the victim of the aggression. The latter must be able to exercise its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

4. The Government of Rwanda reiterates its request that the numerical strength and the logistical means of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) be increased so that the Mission will be better able to carry out its assigned tasks.

The Government of Rwanda would like the Security Council to deal with this note as a matter of urgency.

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S/1994/692
10 June 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement by the Government of the Republic of Yemen on the situation in Yemen.

I would appreciate if the enclosed statement is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla S. AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-24645 (E) 100694 100694 11/06/94

/...

Annex

10 June 1994

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

The Government of the Republic of Yemen is determined to maintain the cease-fire in accordance with Security Council resolution 924 (1994), even though the separatist rebels have since 6 p.m. yesterday, 9 June 1994, the latest date set by the Chairman of the Presidential Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Ali Abdalla Salah, for the cessation of hostilities following his meeting with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, persisted in their blatant violations of the cease-fire, which are continuing at this moment. While the lawful forces of unity continue to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces by refraining from responding to these violations, the separatist renegades are continuing to violate the cease-fire by intensifying their shelling from the air and from the sea of our forces in Aden and Abyan provinces, causing human casualties and material damage.

Notwithstanding the above, the Government of the Republic of Yemen is requesting the Permanent Representative of Yemen to inform the Secretary-General of all these violations and to table a new proposal, on condition that the rebels observe the cease-fire as of Friday, 10 June, at midnight, and to inform him also that the Yemeni Government, not wishing to afford the separatist renegades another opportunity to spill Yemeni blood in order to achieve their criminal ends, has, through the Chairman of the Presidential Council, entrusted the members of the Yemeni military commission established by a decision of the Chairman of the Presidential Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces with ensuring compliance with the cease-fire. To this end, the Commission is to hold its first meeting at the place known as Ja'oul, located between the villages of Saber and Dar Saad, on Saturday, 11 June 1994, at 11 a.m.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/693
10 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I regret to inform you that, according to reports from my Government as well as independent sources, de facto Serb authorities in Banja Luka have intensified their long-standing campaign of ethnic cleansing in that city and its surroundings. Over the course of recent days, Gypsies in particular, as well as other non-Serbs, have been harassed, expelled, raped and murdered by surrogates of the Belgrade regime in Banja Luka.

These crimes are in flagrant violation of the Geneva Conventions and numerous relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Furthermore, this latest phase of ethnic cleansing undermines the integrity of the cease-fire agreement of 8 June and negotiations, which call for the right of all refugees to return to their homes. We urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures, either independently or in coordination with relevant regional organizations to put an end to these abhorrent practices.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-24651 (E) 100694 10/06/94

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S/1994/694
10 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement by His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Salem Basendwah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen, on the situation in Yemen.

I would appreciate it if the enclosed statement is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla S. AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-24668 (E) 100694 100694 13/06/94

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen presents its compliments to the Ambassadors of the States permanent members of the Security Council and of the other States members of the Council, as well as to the Office of the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme at Sana'a, and has the honour to transmit to them the attached list of violations committed by the separatist rebels following the decision taken by H.E. the Chairman of the Presidential Council following his meeting with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to cease hostilities as of 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9 June 1994.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would also like to recall that the cease-fire has already been violated twice by the separatist rebels. Instructions had in fact been given to the Ministry of Defence to cease hostilities for a period of 72 hours beginning on 20 May 1994 in observance of the feast of Id al-Adha and the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Yemen. A cease-fire was also ordered on 6 June 1994, but the separatist forces completely disregarded these two initiatives and violated the cease-fire in both cases, as they have done just now.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the Missions concerned would report this information to their respective Governments and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10 June 1994

Enclosure

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Cease-fire violations

Pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolution, we were ordered to impose a cease-fire at 6 p.m. on 9 June 1994. This order was transmitted to all the parties concerned.

However, we have been surprised to learn that the cease-fire has been violated by the separatist rebels. Listed below are the major violations as reported to us by the sector commandos:

1. Bayda/Abyan

(a) At 8.40 p.m. on 9 June 1994, the separatists violated the cease-fire by attacking the 56th Armoured Division. At 8.50 p.m. they fired several missiles at Division positions. It should be noted that this firing continues, although the 56th Armoured Division is unable to return fire;

(b) At 9.30 p.m. on 9 June 1994, the separatist renegade forces continued to fire at the 56th Division;

(c) At 8.25 a.m. on 10 June 1994, the separatist renegade forces shelled the 56th Armoured Division using aircraft, artillery and missiles;

(d) Giant Division: Our forces were subjected to an aerial attack and subjected to artillery and missile fire by the separatist renegade forces;

(e) At 9.01 p.m. on 9 June 1994, Giant Division: the separatist renegade forces violated the cease-fire by firing on our positions in all sectors;

(f) At 12.25 p.m., the separatists launched an artillery and missile attack, which is still in progress against the 56th Division;

(g) 2nd Armoured Division: at 12.25 p.m., the separatists launched an artillery and missile attack against our positions, but we are continuing to observe the cease-fire.

2. Al-And/Lahej/Aden sector: Unusual troop movements by the separatist renegade forces were observed in the direction of the 3rd Division and neighbouring divisions in the Dar Saad area.

3. 1st Infantry Division: Violation of the cease-fire by separatist renegade forces.

4. 1st Armoured Brigade command: At 9 p.m. on 9 June 1994, an enemy formation composed of tanks and mobile "katyusha" rocket-launchers was observed east of the town of Al-Howta attempting to surround the village of Al-Hamrah in order to encircle our forces.

5. Camp Khaled: At 7 a.m. on 10 June 1994, the separatist renegade forces from the Salah al-Din garrison violated the cease-fire.

6. Ateq/Mukalla sector:

(a) At 10.20 a.m. on 10 June 1994, separatist renegade aircraft bombed our forces at Mayfaa Hajr and our front lines. No losses were reported, but the separatist renegades are continuing their artillery fire.

(b) At 7.19 a.m., the separatists began to shell our forces, but we are observing the provisions of the cease-fire.

7. 8th Commando Division: On 10 June 1994, separatist renegade artillery and aircraft continued to shell our forces, in violation of the cease-fire.

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10 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 6 June 1994.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, 1/ for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the twelfth report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September 1991, 2/ 10 December 1991, 3/ 12 March 1992, 4/ 11 June 1992, 5/ 8 September 1992, 6/ 4 December 1992, 7/ 19 March 1993, 8/ 7 June 1993, 9/ 7 September 1993, 10/ 14 December 1993 11/ and 4 March 1994. 12/

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review no information as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

6. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 4 March 1994, 13/ no allegations of violations in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) have been reported to the Committee.

7. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991, 14/

no further replies have been received from member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

2 June 1994

Notes

1/ S/22660, annex.

2/ S/23036.

3/ S/23279.

4/ S/23708.

5/ S/24083.

6/ S/24545.

7/ S/24912.

8/ S/25442.

9/ S/25930.

10/ S/26430.

11/ S/26874.

12/ S/1994/274.

13/ S/1994/274.

14/ S/22884/Add.2.

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S/1994/696
12 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General the attached memorandum* containing the measures Sweden has taken in accordance with resolution 917 (1994) and earlier relevant resolutions.

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* The text of the memorandum may be consulted in room S-3545.

94-24870 (E) 130694 14/06/94

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/697
12 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, referring to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994 concerning the embargo against Haiti, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Turkey has taken all the necessary measures to put into effect the provisions of the aforementioned resolution.

94-24876 (E) 130694

130694

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GENERAL

S/1994/698
12 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, referring to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), has the honour to provide him with the following information.

Security Council resolution 841 (1993) concerning Haiti was implemented in Finland by a Decree on the Enforcement of Obligations arising from the United Nations Security Council resolution on Haiti. An unofficial translation of the said decree was submitted to the Secretary-General as an annex to the note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Finland of 15 July 1993 (S/26098).

In consequence of Security Council resolution 861 (1993) the application of the above decree was temporarily suspended by a Decree on the Interim Amendment of the Decree on the Enforcement of Obligations arising from the United Nations Security Council resolution on Haiti of 10 September 1993.

Security Council resolution 873 (1993) was implemented in Finland by a Decree on the Amendment of the Decree on the Enforcement of Obligations arising from the United Nations Security Council resolution on Haiti of 29 October 1993. That decree entered into force on 3 November 1993 and terminated the suspension of sanctions on Haiti. It also took into account the provisions of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 873 (1993).

As regards the relevant paragraphs of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), Finland has issued a decree amending the previous decrees of 12 July 1993 and of 29 October 1993. This latest decree was issued on 27 May 1994 and entered into force on 1 June 1994. The contents of the decree have been notified to the relevant national authorities and also to a wider public through a press release. The prohibition contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 917 (1994) has also been notified to the relevant authorities, and no

visas to Finland will be issued contrary to the provisions of the said paragraph.

The text of the implementing decree of 27 May 1994 is annexed to this note.*

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* The text of the decree may be consulted in room S-3545.

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S/1994/699
12 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), has the honour to inform him that the sanctions against Haiti have been implemented by the following statutory instruments: the Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1994 (S.I.1994/1323), the Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) (Dependent Territories) Order 1994 (S.I.1994/1324), the Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) Isle of Man Order 1994 (S.I.1994/1325) and the Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) (Channel Islands) Order 1994 (S.I.1994/1326). The Orders in Council were made on 18 May 1994 and came into force on 23 May 1994. Copies of this legislation are attached.*

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* The texts of the legislation may be consulted in room S-3545.

94-24888 (E) 130694

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/700
13 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 915 (1994) of 4 May 1994,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1994 (S/1994/672);

2. Commends the work of the members of the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG);

3. Notes with appreciation the cooperation extended by the Government of Chad and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to UNASOG in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement signed at Surt on 4 April 1994;

4. Decides to terminate the mandate of UNASOG with immediate effect.

94-24836 (E) 130694

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/701.
13 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Islamic Group of the Whole held a special meeting at the ambassadorial level at United Nations Headquarters on 10 June 1994 to discuss the latest Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the security of its people.

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to forward to you a copy of the statement adopted at the above-mentioned meeting. It is requested that the enclosed statement kindly be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Pakistan
Chairman of the Islamic Group
at the United Nations

Annex

Statement of the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted at United Nations Headquarters on 10 June 1994

A special meeting of the delegations of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations was convened in New York on 10 June 1994 to discuss the latest Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the security of its people.

The members expressed their condemnation of the Israeli abduction of a Lebanese citizen from his home which occurred on 21 May 1994 and expressed their outrage and profound anguish at the wanton Israeli air raid which caused the death of over 50 persons, most of them under the age of 15, and left more than 60 wounded.

The members condemned vigorously these flagrant acts of aggression by Israel which violate the principles of international law, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and basic human rights.

Equally, the members expressed their indignation and concern over the inability of the Security Council to address the grave situation resulting from these Israeli attacks. The failure of the Council to address these violations undermines its authority and credibility as the guarantor of international peace and security.

The members expressed their belief that the continued failure of the Security Council to check Israeli aggression, especially at this critical juncture, seriously undermines the peace process in the region and may abort the hope for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The members expressed their deep conviction that the continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa by Israel is the main source of tension and instability in the area.

The members reaffirmed their commitment to Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and urged the Security Council to show its resolve to implement its resolution 425 (1978) which calls upon Israel to withdraw its forces from all Lebanese territory.